Maj^r James Watson

The VIRGINIA ARGUS.

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RICHMOND:—PRINTED (ON *WEDNESDAYS* AND *SATURDAYS*) BY SAMUEL PLEASANTS, JUNIOR, PRINTER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

[FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM—PAID IN ADVANCE.] SATURDAY, AUGUST 7th, 1802. [12 1-2 CENTS SINGLE.]

THE FOLLOWING

SCHEME

OF A

LOTTERY,

To raise the sum of two thousand dollars, for the purpose of repairing the buildings of

WASHINGTON HENRY ACADEMY.

THIS Seminary was once second to none in the State, except William and Mary: and its healthiness of situation and contiguity to Richmond, renders its re-establishment an object of great importance to the citizens of that place. An hour's ride in any emergency may obtain the best medical aid, and place children immediately under the care and management of their parents.

The prizes in this Lottery are certainly not so large as to attract in any very great degree the mercenary; while they afford, from the few blanks to a prize, a fair chance for profitable returns to those who may purchase tickets. It is the promotion of an institution so valuable to society, which ought to command the liberality of the public in general, but in an eminent degree those who reside near the place, and are consequently more immediately interested. It is presumed that if the importance of reviving this Academy, was justly appreciated, the citizens of the adjacent counties would of themselve immediately purchase all the Tickets.

1	prize	of	500	500
2	do.	of	300	600
5	do.	of	100	500
10	do.	of	50	500
50	do.	of	20	1000
390	do.	of	10	3900
1000	do.	of	7	7000
2,800 tickets at 5 dollars, not quite two blanks to a prize.				14,000.

It is proposed by the above scheme, to raise 2000 dollars, by discount upon prizes alone:—which, at 15 per cent, will be the sum desired.

TICKETS

Are sold by the trustees, Thomas Tinsley Edmd. Randolph, M. Jones, Wm. Pollard, Gervas Storrs, John Seabrook, Jno. A. Richardson, Samuel Scherer, Roger Gregory, jr. W. Trueheart, Thos. Starke, Benj. Pollard, Henry Timberlake, Benj. Oliver, jr. Jno. D. Blair—and the money received from time to time, is directed to be deposited in the treasury, for the use of the successful adventurers, or of the purchasers of such tickets respectively, if any accident should require a reimbursement. (2m)

BOOKS

Just received at S. Pleasants' Book-Store.

Quarto and Octavo Family Bibles
Builder's Magazine, quarto—superior, it is believed, to any thing of the kind hitherto offered for sale
Blackstone's Commentaries
Cicero's Orations
City Biography—containing Anecdotes & Memoirs of the rise, progress, situation, and character, of the Aldermen and other conspicuous personages of the Corporation and city of London.
Denman's Midwifery
Eulogies and Orations on the life and death of Gen. George Washington
European Magazine from January 1801, to April 1802

Ferguson's Astronomy
Lady's Museum, 7 vols. elegant
Locke on the Human Understanding
Murphy's life of David Garrick
Memoirs of Egypt—written in that country during the Campaigns of Gen. Bonaparte

Madam Roland's works, with a portrait
New Gazetteer of the Eastern Continent, By Jed. Morse and Elijah Parish
Public Characters of 1798, 1799, 1800, 1801, & 1802
Rambaut on the French Revolution
Spirit of Despotism
St. Pierre's Studies of Nature
——— voyage to St. Domingo
——— the Isle of France
St. Fond's Travels

Tarleton's Campaigns in North-America in 1780 and 1781, 4to

To the Public.

THE subscriber intends leaving this state for some time; the public are therefore notified, that Mr. MATHEW CHEATHAM, of Chesterfield, is appointed my attorney in fact, and will transact all my business during my absence.

DANIEL GORDON.

Manchester, July 26th, 1802. [tf]

Novels, Romances, &c.

FOR SALE AT S. PLEASANTS's BOOK-STORE, RICHMOND.

Adrian and Theela
Anna St. Ives
Augusta
Arthur Fitzalbini
Abbefs
Alexis
Adamina
Antoinette
Ambrose and Eleanor
Advertisement for a Husband
Arthur Mervyn
Armenian
Beggar Girl
Baronet
Batavians
Black and Bond
Black Valley
Charles Grandison
Calaf
Carite and Polydorus
Count de Hoensdern
Contradictions
Count Nevinar
Coquette
Charlotte Temple
Camilla
Contraft
Cavern of Death
Children of the Abbey
Clermont
Coughlan's (Mrs.) Memoirs
Conftant Lovers
Difappointed Heir
Difintereffted Love
Defmond
Elliott, or viffitudes of early life
Eliza Beaumont
Edgar Huntley
Eliza Powell
Evalina
Edway and Edilda
Edward
Emilia de Varmont
Faffionable Infidelity
Fancied Events
Foreffera
Family of Halden
Favorites of Felicity
Family Secrets
Fairy Tales
Grafville Abbey
Gomez and Eleanor
Godfrey de Haftings
Gabriel de Vergy
Geraldini
Gipfy Counteff
Gonfalvo of Cordova
Gallatea
Ghoft-Seer
Haunted Priory
Hortio of Holftein
Henry Willoughby
Hartley Houfe
Haunted Cavern
Henry Villars
Hadore of Gallicia.
Inftructive Rambles
Ildegerte
Invifible Rambler
Italian Nun
Invafion
Joffeph Andrews
Jane Talbot
Juvenile Emigrants
James the Fatalift
Jack Smith
Love's Pilgrimage
Launcelot Greaves
Lewis de Bonneour
Launch (the)
Love and Patriotifm
Louifa, the lovely Orphan
Leonard and Gertrude
Matilda and Elizabeth
Medallion (the)
Memoires of Matre Jaques
Maid of Kent
Modern Philofophers
Memoirs of Mary Wollftonecraft Godwin
Mordaunt
Midnight Bell
Myfteries of Udolpho
Montalbert
Maid of the Hamlet
Muſeum of agreeable entertainment
Monk (the)
Nocturnal Viſit
Negro (the)
Orphan of Bollenbach
Ormond, or the fecret witneſs
Picture of the age
Plain Senſe
Peregrine Pickle
Prince of Brittany
Rector's Son
Reuben and Rachel
Roderick Random
Rinaldo Rinaldi
Ring (the)
Roderick's Caſtle
She Lives in Hopes
Scots Heireſs
Shenſtone Green
Sophia, or the Embarraſſed wife
Shrine of Bertha
Schaldus Nothanker
Slavery, or the Times
St. Leon
Storm (the)
Spaniſh Rogues
Trinket (the)
Travels before the Flood
Trials of the Heart
Tales of Wonder
Tale of the Times
Two Couſins
Unfortunate Union
Vicar of Lanſdowne
Village Curate
Vicar of Wakefield
Wanderings of William Weiland
Wandering Iſlanders
Young Exiles
Zelnco.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF

CAMPBELL & CLARK

WAS dissolved by mutual consent on the 8th instant. Those who have claims against that concern will please apply for payment to SAMUEL CLARK; and those indebted, are desired to make payment to him.

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL.
SAMUEL CLARK.

SAMUEL CLARK

WILL carry on business in the House formerly occupied by Campbell & Clark.

He has on hand a good assortment of DRY GOODS, and is in expectation of his customary supplies, which he will dispose of on moderate terms for Cash, approved Notes, or Country Produce.

Richmond, July 27, 1802. [4w]

JOHN ARCHER ROBERTSON,

THROUGH the medium of this paper, informs the public that he has removed to this city to reside, and intends to practise law in the following courts, viz. the court of Appeals, High court of Chancery for Richmond district, District court for the same, Federal circuit and district courts, the county courts of Henrico, Chesterfield and Amelia, and the Hustings court of Richmond: A strict and steady attention to all business confided to him, is promised, and collections made, when required, on the usual commission.

His attendance on the above courts will be regular, and his efforts unremitted to give every satisfaction.

Conveyancing executed in a fair hand and the most technical forms, at a short notice.

Letters of general credit, of recommendation and responsibility for a due execution of official duties, from gentlemen of great respectability and and pecuniary resources, can be exhibited if required.

Richmond, July 29, 1802. (2w)

VALUABLE MEDICINES.

The Public are respectfully informed that LEE & CO. and the Agents of their appointment, will in future keep a constant supply of the following MEDICINES, which are in high esteem and general use throughout the United States, many of them being sold cheaper than the Drugs of which they are compounded, could be purchased at a retail store.

HAMILTON'S ELIXIR;

A sovereign remedy for Colds, obstinate Coughs, Asthmas, Sore Throats, and approaching Consumptions.

To Parents who may have Children afflicted with

The HOOPING COUGH.

THIS discovery is of the first magnitude; as it affords immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorders to which children are liable: the Elixir is so perfectly agreeable, and the dose so small that no difficulty arises in taking it.

Mr. Charles Myers, Hampstead Hill, near Baltimore, had been a long time dangerously indisposed, and was reduced to the lowest state of weakness insomuch that his recovery appeared doubtful. His complaints, which seemed to be affections of the breast and lungs, and general debility occasioned thereby, yielded little, but rather progressed under the treatment of several eminent physicians; when by the use of Hamilton's Elixir, his distressing cough was immediately alleviated, and every other symptom rapidly subdued. Four or five bottles entirely removed his complaints, & restored him to an excellent state of health and strength which he has for upwards of 2 years past enjoyed without interruption.

From LUTHER MARTIN, Esq. Attorney General of the State of Maryland.

GENTLEMEN,

I comply with your request in stating my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir—It has been used in my family for two or three years past, with uniform success, whenever colds, coughs, or similar complaints have rendered medicine necessary—I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the breast, accompanied with soreness and obstructed and difficult breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir, as a valuable medicine, and deserving public attention.

Luther Martin.

Mr. Abijah Henly, Bridge street, Baltimore, was cured by one bottle of Hamilton's Elixir, of a very complicated disorder, occasioned by a severe cold, caught several months ago—He breathed with the greatest difficulty, and was often thrown into weakening sweats when he attempted to walk any distance, and his voice would frequently fail in such a degree that he could only attempt to whisper; he has been upwards of six weeks without a return of his complaints, and desires to give his public testimony in favor of this invaluable medicine.

Mrs. Elizabeth Jones, South Howard street, was greatly relieved of an asthmatic complaint of several years standing, by the first bottle of Hamilton's Elixir; and by the use of five bottles she has acquired a degree of ease and strength to which she had been a long stranger. She had taken balsam of honey, Church's cough drops, and other medicines, without any benefit, and sometimes to the evident injury of her breathing.

HAMILTON'S GRAND RESTORATIVE,

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine for the speedy relief and permanent cure of the various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures—juvenile indiscretions—residence in climates unfavorable to the constitution—the immoderate use of tea—frequent intoxication, or any other destructive intemperance—the unskilful or excessive use of mercury—the diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life—by lyings in, &c. &c.

And it is proved by long and extensive experience, to be absolutely unparalleled in the cure of

Nervous Disorders	Violent cramps in the stomach and back
Conſumptions	Indigeſtion
Lowneſs of Spirits	Melancholy
Loſs of Appetite	Gout in the Stomach
Impurity of blood	Pains in the Limbs
Hyſterical Affections	Relaxations
Inward Weakneſſes	Involuntary Emiſſions
Seminal Weakneſſes	Obſtinate Gleets
Fuoralbus (or whites)	Impotency, &c. &c.
Barrenneſs	

The principal operation of this remedy is in the stomach, restoring, the digestive powers, and sending forth from the organ new health and vigor into every part of the system; it enriches and purifies the blood without inflaming its brace, without stimulating too violently the nervous system; strengthens the secretory vessels and the general habit, brings back the muscular fibres to their natural and healthy tone, and restores that nutrition which immoderate evacuations have destroyed, and whose loss had thrown the whole frame into langour and debility.

The Restorative is absolutely above all recommendation in removing those weaknesses and infirmities with which many females are afflicted, the consequences of difficult and painful labors, or of injudicious treatment therein.

The most obstinate seminal gletts, and the most distressing cases of fluor albus in females, fall particularly under the province of this restorative—speedily yield to its benign operation, and are radically cured, by correcting and purifying the acrimonious humors restoring a proper degree of tension to the relaxed fibres, and strengthening the weakened organs.

In cases of extremity, where the long prevalence and obstinacy of disease has brought on a general impoverishment of the system, excessive debility of the whole frame, and a wasting of the flesh which no nourishment or cordial could repair, a perseverance in the use of this medicine has performed the most astonishing cures.

HAMILTON'S

WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES,

Which have within four years past, cured upwards of one hundred and twenty thousand persons of both sexes, of every age, and in every situation, of various dangerous complaints arising from Worms, and from obstructions or foulness in the stomach and bowels.

This medicine bears no analogy whatever to others of similar title, so commonly complained of as operating with violence; on the contrary a particular excellence of this remedy is its being suited to every age and constitution; contains nothing but what is perfectly innocent, and is so mild in its operation that it cannot injure the most delicate pregnant lady, or the tenderest infant of a week old, should no worms exist in the body; but will, without pain or griping, cleanse the stomach and bowels of whatever is offensive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal disorders. They are particularly efficacious in carrying off all gross humors and eruptions, feverish and bilious complaints, and are the safest and mildest purgative that can be used on any occasion.

DESCRIPTION OF WORMS,

And the symptoms by which they are known.

WORMS which infest the human body, are chiefly of four kinds, viz. the Teres, or large round worm, the Ascarides, or small maw worm, the Cucurbitina, or short flat white worm, and lastly, the Tænia, or tape worm, so called from its resemblance to tape—this is often many yards long, and is full of joints—it is the more hurtful and most difficult to cure.

Among the symptoms attending worms are, disagreeable breath, especially in the morning; bad and corrupted gums; itching in the nose and about the seat; convulsions and epileptic fits, sometimes privation of speech: starting and grinding of the teeth in the sleep: irregular appetite, sometimes loathing food, and sometimes voracious; purging, with slimy and fœtid stools; vomiting; large and hard belly; pains and sickness at the stomach; pains in the head and thighs, with lowness of spirits; slow fever, with small and irregular pulse; a dry cough; excessive thirst; sometimes pale and unhealthy countenance, and sometimes the face bloated and flushed.

Persons afflicted with any of the above symptoms, should have recourse to Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges, which have been constantly attended with success in all complaints similar to those above described.

A dose of this medicine given occasionally during the warm season, will effectually prevent the "vomiting and purging of children," a dreadful disorder which annually destroys thousands of the infant part of our cities. It is likewise the mildest and most certain remedy known, and has restored to health and strength a great number when in an advanced stage of this fatal complaint—particular and plain instructions are given for every part of the necessary treatment in such cases.

Children generally take this medicine with eagerness, having a pleasing appearance, and an agreeable taste.

☞ *Sold in Richmond by S. Pleasants, jr. [only] agent for Richard Lee, & Co.*

STRAYED OR STOLEN,

From Mr. Edlison's pasture, about ten days ago,

Two Horses,

One of them a bob tail bay horse, four feet eight inches high; the other a light chesnut sorrel, about four feet nine inches high, and a lengthy made horse, five years old. There is no white on either of the horse's except some white hairs, on the bay horse's shoulders. I will give 5 dollars to any person who will deliver them to Mr. T. White, in Richmond.

WILLIAM A. HALSEY.

July 29th, 1802. [tf]

ALL KINDS OF

Mattrasses,

Made and furnished at short notice—Also old ones repaired, &c. at the Falling-Garden. JOHN S. PLEASANTS.

June 9th, 1802.

Land for Sale.

The subscriber wishes to sell

The Tract of Land

Whereon he resides, containing 1550 acres, lying just below Louisa courthouse, on the most public road to Richmond, and about 50 miles from that place, extending several miles along the road, and runs within less than half a mile of the courthouse. There is a large dwelling house, a store house, and convenient out houses, several orchards, besides a large young orchard of the best fruit trees, and about twenty acres of good timothy meadow. The land lies well, clear of stone, is well watered, commands a fine range for cattle, is well adapted for the culture of grain, and a part of it good tobacco land. There has been cleared about 200 acres, none of which is worn out. There are several lots well manured. To the publican it would be a valuable stand. I would sell the whole, or a part, to suit purchasers. The payments may be made very easy.—For terms apply to (8w)

CHARLES YANCEY.

From the NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

HISTORY OF THE LAST SESSION OF CONGRESS.

[CONTINUED.]

JUDICIARY.

On the 6th of January, Mr. Breckenridge, in consequence of previous notice, submitted to the senate a resolution for the repeal of the act of the last session respecting the organization of the courts of the United States.

Before the passage of that act, the federal courts consisted of one supreme court, of district courts in which a single judge presided, and of circuit courts composed of one or more justices of the supreme court, and of the judges of the district in which the court sat.

By the law of the last session, the character of the circuit courts was entirely changed; the justices of the supreme court ceased to discharge circuit duties, which were devolved on sixteen new judges denominated circuit judges.

On the desire of Mr. Tracy, Mr. Breckenridge agreed to postpone the consideration of his motion to Friday ensuing, when it was taken up. On that day commenced a discussion, which from the importance of the subject, from the length of the debate, and from the universal attention it excited will be memorable in the annals of politics. In this cursory view of the proceedings of the legislature, it cannot be expected that full justice should be done either to the arguments or the eloquence of the several speakers; particularly as no discussion has ever taken place in our national councils which drew forth more copiously their entire talent. No other attempt, therefore, shall be made than that of exhibiting the procedure with a few of the prominent arguments on each side.

In the senate the repeal was supported by Messrs. Breckenridge, Cocke, Jackson, S. T. Mason, Baldwin, Anderson, Wright, Bradley, Nicholas, and Stone; and opposed by Messrs. Olcott, Jones, Mason, Tracy, Hillhouse, White, Ross, Dayton, Ogden, Chipman, Wells, & Colhoun. By the former it was contended that the new judges created by the act of the last session were unnecessary; and that being unnecessary, the expense which the establishment occasioned ought not to be incurred; that they were appointed in the last periods of an expiring administration, and could only be viewed in the light of political instruments, created in order to oppose the public will.

By the latter the circuit judges were declared to be necessary, and the expence too trifling to merit the least consideration; and that they had been established by a legislature, and appointed by a president, in the legitimate exercise of their duty, and not with the least aspect to political influence.

But these points were of secondary character compared with the constitutional question. By the federal side the constitutional right of the legislature to divest a judge of his office and salary was denied; and on this point an argument, no less diffuse than elaborate, ensued. As it is not susceptible of abridgment without mutilation, and as it is so familiar to the public from the voluminous publications recently made, we shall repress all expusition of it.

On the 26th of January, the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading by the casting vote of the Vice-president, there being 15 Yeas and the same number of Nays.

On the next day it was read a third time, when Mr. Dayton, professing a wish to avert the decision of the constitutional question, moved a reference of the bill to a select committee, with instructions to consider and report the alterations that might be proper in the judiciary system of the United States.

This motion was supported by Mr. Colhoun, and warmly opposed by Mr. Nicholas. When the Yeas and Nays were called, they appeared to be equal; and the Vice-president, being called upon to decide, declared himself in the affirmative; and the bill was accordingly committed to Messrs. Baldwin, Dayton, Colhoun, Anderson and Morris; three of whom were hostile to the principle of it. This decision, cast by the Vice-president, excited an inconsiderable sensation in the senate, and not less feeling in the community; and there were not wanting those who considered the conduct of the Vice-president inconsistent and inexplicable.

On the first of February Mr. Breckenridge gave notice that he should on the following day, move that the select committee, to whom the judiciary bill had been referred, should be discharged from any further consideration of it. This motion was accordingly made on the second, and was supported by Messrs. Breckenridge,

25

Cocke, S. T. Mason, Anderson, Wright, Baldwin, and Jackson; and opposed by Messrs. Dayton, Ross, Tracy and Morris, when the Yeas and Nays being called, it appeared to be carried by a majority of two; and the bill, in the shape in which it had been committed, was again before the senate.

On the third, the bill was read a third time, and after a debate which did not terminate till 5 o'clock, passed by a majority of one. The following are the Yeas and Nays:—

Yeas—Messrs. Anderson, Baldwin, Bradley, Breckenridge, Brown, Cocke, Ellery, Th. Foster, Franklin, Jackson, Logan, S. T. Mason, Nicholas, Stone, Sumter, Wright, 16.

Nays—Messrs. Colhoun, Chipman, Dayton, D. Foster, Hillhouse, Howard, J. Mason, Morris, Ogden, Olcott, Ross, Sheafe, Tracy, Wells, White, 15.

The bill, as passed in the Senate, was received in the House of Representatives on the 4th of February. Having been read twice, Mr. Bayard moved to commit it to the select committee charged with an enquiry into the expediency of altering the judiciary system.

Mr. Randolph moved its commitment to the committee of the whole house. On this motion which superceded that of Mr. Bayard, a debate ensued between Messrs. Randolph, Giles, Milledge, Smilie and S. Smith, in favor of, and Messrs. Bayard, Rutledge, Griswold and Dana against it; when it was carried, ayes 54.

Various days were named whereon to take it up. The federal side of the house moved the most distant, viz. the 15th inst. and engaged, if indulged with that delay, to discuss the principle involved in the bill with logical correctness and forbearance from party allusion. This day was then agreed to by general consent.

Accordingly, on the 15th of February, Mr. Davis called for the order of the day, when Mr. Bayard moved to postpone the consideration of it to the third Monday in March. He was supported by Messrs. Rutledge, Griswold, Dennis, Hemphill, Goddard, Huger, T. Morris, and Dana; and opposed by Messrs. Giles, Davis, R. Williams, Smilie, Eustis, S. Smith and Holland.

Much extrinsic matter was introduced into the discussion of the question of postponement, which, however, principally turned on the propriety of waiting for a further expression of the public sentiment before the repealing act should be finally passed; each side, as usual, claiming that sentiment to be in its favor. The federal side charged the other with precipitation, who repelled the charge by replying that as the day had been of their suggestion, and had, though distant, been agreed to in a spirit of accommodation, it ill became them to make the reproach. The motion failed by a majority of 26; when, other motions of postponement to shorter days having shared the same fate, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, and took the bill into immediate consideration.

The floor was first taken by Mr. Henderson, who, in a speech which, compared with those that followed, may be called concise, assigned his reasons against the bill on the two grounds of constitutionality and expediency. Having by various arguments supported his doctrine, he closed his speech in the following manner.

"Mr. Chairman, I see, or think I see, in this attempt, that spirit of innovation which has prostrated before it a great part of the old world.—Every institution which the wisdom and experience of ages had reared up for the benefit of man. A spirit which has rode in the whirlwind, and directed the storm to the destruction of the fairest portion of Europe, which has swept before it every vestige of law, religion, morality, and rational government, which has brought twenty millions of people at the feet of one man, and compelled them to seek refuge from their complicated miseries in the calm of despotism. It is against the influence of this tremendous spirit, that I wish to raise my voice and exert my powers, weak and feeble as they are. I fear, sir, on the 7th of December it made its appearance within these walls cloathed in a gigantic body, impatient for action. I fear it has already begun to exert its all-devouring energy. Have you a judiciary system extending over this immense country, matured by the wisdom of your ablest and best men? It must be destroyed. Have you taxes which have been laid since the commencement of the government, and is the irritation consequent upon the laying of taxes worn off? Are they payed exclusively by the wealthy and the luxurious part of the community; and are they pledged for the payment of the public debt? They must be abolished. Have you a mint establishment which is not only essentially necessary to protect the country against the influx of base foreign metals, but is a splendid attribute of sovereignty? It must be abolished. Have you laws which require foreigners coming to this country to go through a probationary state, by which their habits, their morals and propensities may be known before they are admitted to all the rights of native Americans? They must be repealed and our shores crowded with outcasts of society, *lest offiended humanity then should* find no *asylum* on this globe!

"Mr. Chairman, if the doctrine contended for by gentlemen on the other side of the house should become the settled construction of the constitution, and enlightened America acquiesce with that construction, I declare for myself, and for myself alone, I would not heave a sigh nor shed a tear, over its total desolation. The wound you are about to give it will be mortal; it may languish out a miserable existence for a few years, but it will surely die. It will neither serve to protect its friends nor defend itself from the omnipotent energies of its enemies. Better at once to bury it, and with it all our hopes."

Mr. Henderson was followed by Messrs. R. Williams, Thompson, Davis and Bacon, in favor of the bill, and Messrs. Hemphill, T. Morris and Stanley against it.

On the 18th Mr. Giles delivered his sentiments in a speech of about two hours in length. Considering the responsibility of public agents to the people as the great question involved in the discussion, he took a retrospective view of the operations of the federal government, as tested by this leading principle, from which he had occasion to mark a succession of important deviations, previously to that evinced in the passage of the judiciary bill proposed to be repealed, which he viewed as intended to afford illegitimate protection to the principles of the then existing administration, by creating a new corps of judges of concurring political opinions, and irresponsible to the nation.

Mr. Giles said, "he rejoiced that this subject was now to be discussed; he thought the crisis peculiarly auspicious for the discussion. He said the European world with which the United States have the most relations, is now tranquilized. The tremendous scenes of blood and revolution, which had agitated that portion of the globe, had at length subsided into profound peace; and had left mankind, in silent amazement, to retrospect the wonderful events which were passed; and he hoped with calm deliberation to improve the lessons they had furnished for the benefit of mankind in time to come. The interests and sympathies which the people of the United States felt in these events no longer turn their attention from their own internal concerns; arguments of the highest consideration for the safety of the constitution, and the liberty of the citizens, no longer receive the short reply, French partizans! Jacobins! Disorganizers! And although the gentleman from N. Carolina, sees, or thinks he sees the destructive *spirit* mount in the whirlwind and direct the storm; let him be consoled by the information, "that all these our actors are *mere spirits* and are dissolved into thin air." Yes, sir, these magical delusions are now vanished, and have left the American people and their Congress in their real persons, and original American characters, engaged in the transaction of American concerns.

"Upon taking a view of our internal situation, he observed, although party rage may not be done away; it may be said, its highest paroxism is past. And although the gentleman from New-York, (Mr. T. Morris) yesterday observed, that the President had commenced a system of persecution; so ignorant, he said, he was of the existence of such a system, that he could not conceive to what the gentleman alluded. It is some time, Mr. Chairman, since a member of this house, and sundry printers throughout the United States, have been amerced and imprisoned to appease the vengeance of an unconstitutional sedition act, merely for publishing their own sentiments, which happened to be unpalatable to the then existing administration! It is some time, sir, since we have seen judges who ought to have been independent, converted into political partizans, and like executive missionaries pronouncing political harangues throughout the United States! It is some time, sir, since we have seen the zealous judge stoop from the bench to look out for more victims for judicial vengeance! It is some time since we have seen the same judicial impetuosity drive from the bar, the most respectable counsel, who humanely proposed to interpose between a friendless and unprotected man, and the judicial vengeance to which he was doomed! It is some time, sir, since we have seen the same judicial zeal extending the provisions of the sedition act, by discovering that it had jurisdiction of the *lex non scripta*, or common law! It is some time since we have seen the chief executive magistrate dooming to humiliation "in dust and ashes" a great portion of the American people! Yes, sir, these terrific scenes are past. These noisy declamations, and this judicial zeal are hushed into silence by the audible pronunciation of the public will. He said, we may even indulge the hope, Mr. Chairman, that our pulpits will not much longer be converted into political forums; and that the meek and humble teachers of the christian faith, instead of stirring up all the angry and destructive passions of the human mind, will ere long, once more condescend to teach those precepts of humility, forbearance and toleration, taught them by their divine preceptor. Those precepts so essential to the discovery of truth, by predisposing the mind to deliberation and reflection.

"The present executive pursuing the general good, and supported by the general confidence, stands not in need of these artificial aids. He invites your inquiry. He knows that the highest encomium which can be bestowed upon his administration would flow from a correct understanding of his motives and his conduct. Instead of calling in the aid of sedition acts, to the defamatory scribblers, who appear to increase in numbers, and in impudence, in proportion to the desperation of their cause, and their security from punishment, he has said, "let them stand undisturbed as monuments of the safety with which error of opinion may be tolerated, where reason is left free to combat it." Under these auspicious circumstances, he said, he proceeded to the discussion of the important question before us with pleasure, conscious he was subject to error, and knowing that if he did *err* it was *his interest* to be corrected; confident also, that there was a mass of intelligence and calm reflection at this moment in the people of the United States, competent to detect the error, and apply the corrective."

After other preliminary remarks, Mr. Giles delivered a luminous exposition of the constitutional question.

He was followed the next day by Mr. Bayard, who occupied the floor the whole of that, and until three o'clock of the ensuing day. He began by expressing his surprise at the course pursued by Mr. Giles, from whom he had expected a different line of conduct. He had cherished this expectation from his professions of a desire to conciliate so repeatedly made during the session. But the mask had been suddenly thrown aside, and a blazing torch carried into the house.

Mr. Bayard then replied, in a very diffuse manner, to each of the preliminary remarks of Mr. Giles. He denied the charge of monarchic attachment, and asserted that the gentleman himself did not believe that there existed in the country an anti-republican party.

After vindicating the past administrations, he said:—

"I pray God I may be mistaken in the opinion I entertain as to the designs of gentlemen to whom I am opposed. Those designs I believe hostile to the powers of this government. State pride extinguishes national sentiment. Whatever is taken from this government is given to the states.

"The ruins of this government aggrandize the states. There are states which are too proud to be controuled. Whose sense of greatness and resource renders them indifferent to our protection, and induces a belief, that if no general government existed, their influence would be more extensive and their importance more conspicuous. There are gentlemen who make no secret of an extreme point of depression, to which the government is to be sunk."

Mr. Bayard proceeded in a similar strain until he reached that part of Mr. Giles's speech which related to the judiciary.

He then observed:—

"After, Mr. Chairman, the honorable member had exhausted one quiver of arrows against the late executive, he opened another equally poisoned, against the judiciary. He told us, sir, that when the power of the government was rapidly passing from federal hands, after we had heard the thundering voice of the people which dismissed us from their service, we erected a judiciary, which we expected would afford us the shelter of an inviolable sanctuary. The gentleman is deceived. We knew better, sir, the characters who were to succeed us, and we knew that nothing was sacred in the eyes of infidels. No, sir, I never had a thought that any thing belonging to the federal government was holy in the eyes of those gentlemen. I could never therefore imagine that a sanctuary could be built up which would not be violated. I believe these gentlemen regard public opinion because their power depends upon it, but I believe they respect no existing establishment of the government, and if public opinion could be brought to support them, I have no doubt they would annihilate the whole."

"The judges, sir, have been criminated for their conduct in relation to the sedition act, and have been charged with searching for victims who were sacrificed under it. The charge is easily made, but has the gentleman the means of supporting it? It was the evident design of the gentleman to attach the odium of the sedition law to the judiciary; on this score the judges are surely innocent.—They did not pass the act; the legislature made the law, and they were obliged by their oaths to execute it. The judges decided the law to be constitutional, and I am not now going to agitate the question. I did hope when the law passed, that its effect would be useful. It did not touch the freedom of speech, and was designed only to restrain the enormous abuses of the press. It went no further than to punish malicious falsehoods published with the wicked intention of destroying the government. No innocent man ever did or could have suffered under the law. No punishment could be inflicted till a jury was satisfied that the publication was false, and that the party charged knowing it to be false had published it with an evil design."

Mr. Bayard then vindicated the act of the last session at great length, and urged the unconstitutionality of the present bill; when towards the close of his speech he remarked:—

"I say in the nature of things the dependence of the judges upon the legislature, and their right to declare the acts of the legislature void, are repugnant and cannot exist together. The doctrine, sir, supposes two rights—first the right of the legislature to destroy the office of the judge, and the right of the judge to vacate the act of the legislature. You have a right to abolish by a law, the offices of the judges of the circuit courts. They have a right to declare your law void. It unavoidably follows in the exercise of these rights, either that you destroy their rights, or that they destroy yours. This doctrine is not an harmless absurdity, it is a most dangerous heresy. It is a doctrine which cannot be practised without producing not discord only, but bloodshed. If you pass the bill upon your table the judges have a constitutional right to declare it void. I hope they will have courage to exercise that right; and if, sir, I am called upon to take my side, standing acquitted in my conscience and before my God, of all motives but the support of the constitution of my country, I shall not tremble at the consequences.

"The constitution may have its enemies, but I know that it has also its friends. I beg gentlemen to pause before they take this rash step. There are many, very many who believe, if you strike this blow, you inflict a mortal wound on the constitution. There are many now willing to spill their blood to defend that constitution. Are gentlemen disposed to risk the consequence? Sir, I mean no threats—I have no expectation of appalling the stout hearts of my adversaries; but if gentlemen are regardless of themselves, let them consider their wives and children, their neighbours and their friends. Will they risk civil dissention; will they hazard the welfare, will they jeopardize the peace of the country, to save a paltry sum of money, less than thirty thousand dollars."

From these specimens, it will appear that the speech of Mr. Bayard was characterised by a stile of uncommon vehemence, not to say fury. He professed to find his apology for this strain in the preceding remarks of Mr. Giles; but it is believed that the disinterested observer of political events will discern in this apology no other than a pretext for the unbounded license with which the orator, by direct assertion, or more envenomed insinuation, reproached the present administration.

From this period the debate assumed the harshest features of party antipathy and prejudice. Few of the following speakers confined themselves to the merits of the question, while many entirely lost sight of them in the vehemence of their feelings. Whatever of prejudice or of truth that related to the past, present, or expected measures of the government, was liberally and tiresomely repeated, until the patience of the house, apparently exhausted, no longer brooked delay. For twelve days, the house was exclusively occupied with the speeches of Messrs. Macon, Israel Smith, Dawson, Nicholson, S. Smith, in favor of the repeal; and of Messrs. Huger, Goddard, Rutledge, Griswold, Dennis, against it; in addition to those already noticed; when on Saturday the 27th, the taking of the question was earnestly urged by the republican, and as earnestly opposed by the federal side of the house; further time for discussion was however allowed, by a majority of three.

On Monday, Messrs. Gregg, and Holland, spoke in favor of, and Messrs. Hill, Cutler, Hastings, Dana, Plater, Tillmage, and Lowndes, against the bill, when, about 11 o'clock at night the question was taken on striking out the first section, which would have been equivalent to a rejection of the bill, and lost—Yeas 81—Nays 60.

The bill, being reported without amendment, was the next day taken up in the House, when Messrs. Griswold and Bayard moved a number of amendments, all of which were rejected by large majorities.

At this period of the debate Dr. Eustis delivered his sentiments; and expressed himself against the bill in its present shape, not because he deemed the repeal unconstitutional—of that he had no doubt—but because he thought the old system ought to be amended before it should be restored.

On the ensuing day the bill was read a third time. A motion, made by Mr. Lowndes, to postpone it until the first Monday of December, was lost by a majority of 27.

Messrs. Clopton, Varnum and Stanford, spoke in favor of, and Mr. Lowndes against the bill; when the final question was taken on the passage, by Yeas and Nays, and carried by a majority of 27.

The *Yeas* were Messrs. Alston, Archer, Bacon, Bailey, Bishop, Brent, Brown, Butler, Cabell, Claiborne, Clay, Clopton, Condit, Cutts, Davis, Dawson, Dickson, Elmendorf, Elmer, Fowler, Giles, Gray, Gregg, J. Heister, Helms, Hoge, Holland, Holmes, Jackson, Johnson, Jones, Leib, Milledge, Mitchill, Moore, Mott, New, Newton, Nicholson, Randolph, Smilie, J. Smith, of N. Y. J. Smith, of Virg. Jos. Smith, S. Smith, Southard, Stanford, Stanton, Stewart, Talliaferro, Thomas, Thompson, A. Trigg, J. Trigg, Van Cortlandt, Van Ness, Varnum, Van Horne, R. Williams—59.

Nays—Messrs. Bonde, Campbell, Cutler, Dana, Davenport, Dennis, Eustis, Foster, Goddard, Griswold Grove, Hastings, Hemphill, Henderson, Hill, Huger, Lowndes, L. R. Morris, Pierce, Plater, Read, Rutledge, Stanley, Tallmage, Tenney, Tillinghast, Upham, Van Rensselaer, Wadsworth, Walker, L. Williams, Woods—32.

Thus ended this gigantic debate. With the nation it rests to decide, if it has not already decided, the constitutionality of the right asserted by the legislature. This decision will be made, through the ordinary organs of the public will, notwithstanding the criminal efforts of party to agitate and convulse the union—While it is to be regretted that this untoward spirit, bent on the gratification of its sinister purposes, should put to hazard our dearest interests by exciting passions no less subversive of union than destructive to the great charter of our rights; we cannot feel too grateful in the assurance that the American people, whose interests are the same, will continue in every vicicissitude, to cling to the union of the states, as the rock of their happiness.

From the NATIONAL ÆGIS.

COMMUNICATION.

To THOMAS JEFFERSON,

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Novum crimen, et hanc diem, inauditum!

SIR,

"There are bounds to the trials of patience." There are limits beyond which, moderation degenerates into cowardice—forbearance into pusillanimity. Whether you have attained to that height in political iniquity, at which the above remark may, with justice, be applied to your conduct, hath become an enquiry of "pith and moment." Your various official acts, since your inauguration, have, successively excited the resentment of every friend to his country. A new dereliction from principles of order and policy, and an attachment to the wild vagaries of innovation, have characterized every measure you have adopted, every sentiment you have expressed. After the imbecility of your judgment, and the corruption of your heart had been so fully portrayed, in the patriotic newspapers which are properly denominated *federal*, I fondly hoped that you would "see the error of your ways, return to the wisdom of the just," and make all the atonement that penitence could prompt. In this, sir, I was disappointed; you continue firm in your course, and display as much confidence and resolution, as if you were pursuing a virtuous line of conduct.

A new and atrocious crime has lately been alledged against you. That excellent federal paper, the EVENING POST, of April 20th, positively asserts, that you appear publicly, "dressed in long boots with "tops turned down about the ancles, like "a Virginia buck; overals of corduroy, "faded by frequent immersions in soap "suds, from yellow to a dull white; a red "single-breasted waistcoat; a light brown "coat, with brass buttons—both coat and "waistcoat, quite thread bare; linen very "considerably soiled; hair uncombed, and "beard unshaven."——Here, sir, is the charge. It states, not merely that you wear corduroy overals, but also that they are faded; not only that your coat is a light brown one, but likewise, that it has brass buttons; not only that your waistcoat is single-breasted, but also that it is thread-bare! This accusation, on its first appearance, arrested my attention, confirmed my animosity, and roused my indignation. I have patiently waited more than two months, for the positive contradiction of this article, which its importance demands.—But, sir, I have waited in vain. Nothing has transpired to raise a doubt of the authenticity of the information, or to impeach the credit of the informer.

I am conscious that among your infatuated partizans, some may be found hardy enough to attempt a vindication of your character, and even to assert, that DRESS is not essential to VIRTUE. But how ridiculous such an assertion! Is it not evident, *dress* constitutes the great line of distinction between *Kings* and *Subjects*, *Lords*, *Commoners*, *Priests*, and *Laymen*? Does not reason revolt at the idea, that an honest heart should throb beneath a *threadbare* waistcoat? Can that head be discerning, whose locks are dishevel'd? Can the words of wisdom issue from any, unless those which are "*imberbes aut here barbatos*"—beardless or well shaven?

The Constitution, Art. 2, Sect. 4. provides—"That the President, Vice-Presi-"dent, and all civil officers of the United "States, shall be removed from office by "an impeachment for, and a conviction "of, treason, bribery, or OTHER HIGH "CRIMES AND MISDEMEANORS." Whether the words "*high crimes and misdemeanors*," have not special reference to wearing a soiled shirt, or a thread-bare coat, may be a subject of future enquiry. For the present I shall take my leave.—Should this address induce you to amend your conduct, your past offences may be forgiven, if not forgotten. But should you persevere in heaping aggression on aggression, should you still continue to wear corduroy pantaloons, and brass buttons on your coat, you may rest assured, sir, that the elevation of your station has not exalted you above the reach of retribution; nor shall the dignity of your office protect you from the vengeance of an injured people, and the reproaches of

LUCIUS JUNIUS BRUTUS.

NEW-YORK, July 29.

FROM THE NEW-YORK CITIZEN.

The writer of the following communication appears to have some doubts of the fact stated in the "View" respecting Mr. Burr's negociation with the federalists to place *himself* at the head of the government. We assure him that *it can be proven*. We think, however, his suggestion a happy one. We wish our citizens would take up the subject in the manner suggested at the end of his communication. It is their *duty to do so*. If a committee of respectable citizens can be obtained to wait on Mr. Burr, and prevail on him to *file an information* against us, we pledge every thing that is dear to us, on the *authority we now have*, nay our *lives*, to *prove* THAT HE CARRIED ON THE NEGOCIATION STATED IN THE "VIEW." We thank our correspondent for the hint, and we hope our citizens will act upon it.

"In a view of the political conduct of Aaron Burr, Esq. Vice-President of the United States, which you have published, there appear numerous instances of his tergiversation; and to many of them you have given your authority: the most material are, however, his treating with the federalists, appears to be only hearsays. With who is the author I have nothing to do, you are enough the authors for me; or who are the two grave and respectable clergymen I care not for, it is only somebody told them so; but who is the first evidence in the case? Who is this gentleman that negociated for the federalists? Where is the testimony that shall prove, that he so shamefully deserted his party? It is to the republicans of material consequence. It is acknowledged that you have repeatedly chalenged Mr. Burr to a judicial investigation; that you have given him provocation enough for the generality of mankind, and to which he has not replied; but all this does not prove to a watchful republican, that he is guilty of the conduct ascribed to him, any more than if you were to chalenge him to a duel, which he should not accept, would prove him in the eyes of all men a coward. Mr. Burr may yet meet you in a legal investigation, and prove that you have calumniated his character. But I cannot give that gentleman his own time to do it in; it should be prompt, or at least notice of that intention, and the time when should be immediately given.—Such is the regard we have for character and such is the respect we pay to the declaration of a gentleman, that a public denial with signature, and the qualificatins last mentioned, the time when he would meet it, &c. would, I am pursuaded, suspend the opinion of an enlightened public, which opinion is now in most persons against him, and some are wavering between hope and probability of his exculpation. I have not so low an opinion of you as to imagine that you would wilfully misrepresent that gentleman's character; the consequence would be too horrid to admit it, even if you had not virtue enough to prevent it. But you may have been misinformed, may not that negociator, for since his name is known I make free with him; may not he, on whom much depends, have (not expecting it to be published) told you an untruth? In common with my fellow American republicans I am concerned; I feel for the dignity of human nature, for the honor of our party, but principally for the continuation of those blessings that a republican administration has already given us that the imputations should be sifted, that we should neither desert a friend with our eyes shut, nor knowingly support a hypocrite.

The vice-president of the United States may think it beneath his dignity to notice an anonymous writer; or resort to the federal mode of prosecuting poor printers for libels—yet since the charges are so numerous, so flagrant, so bold and imposing, and in which himself and his friends are by all that is dear concerned—that besides himself and his intimates being satisfied, the republicans of the union would be satisfied also.

To effect this I would suggest the propriety of calling a general meeting of the republicans to take into consideration his negociator's accusation; to choose a judicious and honest committee to confer with Mr. Burr, to confront the parties, and report to the world.

May they bring him from this test immaculate, or ever after consign him to the oblivion that such weakness and deceit unfortunately demand,

SANG FROID.

FROM ST. DOMINGO.

The schooner Determined Rover, arrived here yesterday in 11 days from Cape Francois. Capt Mather informs us that the blacks, though not able to make a stand against the French, were ravaging every spot, where by night they could burn and pillage without dread of oppositions. Scarcely a night passed that plantations, even in the vicinity of the cape were not destroyed, and the wretched owners sacrificed to the resentment of the persecuted Africans. Numbers of the negroes were daily executed, and the scenes of cold-blooded massacres which took place were never surpassed in that ill-fated colony. The fever still raged among the troops—it was supposed that 15,000 of them had fallen victims to it and fighting the negroes. The Cape was fast rebuilding. Lumber bore a high price, provisions dull. Gen. Leclerc had recovered from his illness.

July 30.

INTERESTING.

Capt. M'Larn, who arrived here yesterday in a very short passage of 8 days from Cape Francois, insorms, that the day before he sailed, Gen. Leclerc had ordered an additional duty of five per cent. on all goods exported from the Island of St. Domingo, making a total duty of twenty five per cent.—That, in future, all the French soldiary at that place, were to receive specie for their services, and to find themselves in all provisions except the article of bread.—That reinforcements of troops were daily arriving from France in scattering transports.—That the fever still raged with great violence among the troops—That out of about 70 Gens. who came out with the army, not more than 25 remained, they having been chiefly cut off with the fever—That General Le Clerc was on the eve of returning to France, and was to be succeeded by General M'Donald—That American produce was generally low—that even lumber was on the fall and that flour was selling at 8 dollars a barrel.

PHILADELPHIA, July 30.

The Essex Frigate, Capt. Bainbridge, was to sail yesterday for the Potomack. A mutiny, it is said, had taken place among the crew in consequence of what was deemed an infringement of their contract. The crew of the Essex shipped, originally, in this port to serve for the space of one year. Sixteen months however, elapsed before the return of the Essex from the Mediterranean to New-York. Here the cruise ended, and here the crew insisted upon their right to be discharged. Orders, it seems, were intended to have met Capt. Bainbridge off Sandy Hook, for proceeding to the City of Washington, withot anchoring—these orders were not received, the ship of course came to anchor. In consequence of fresh orders from the Navy Agent Mr. Ludlow, to Capt. B. to sail for the Potomack, the crew, as above stated, signified their intention of not complying. The Captain, we understand, was compelled to use coercive measures, to enforce obedience.

WASHINGTON CITY, August 2.

PUBLIC DEBT.

Unredeemed principle on the 1st of January 1801, 80,161,207 60
Unredeemed principle on the 1st of January 1802, 77,881,890 29

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Register's Office, Dec. 12, 1801.
JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.

Thus it appears from the testimony of a federal legislator, that since Mr. Jefferson came into office, the national debt has been diminished 2,259,317 dollars and 31 cents.

Whilst he has also relieved us from all odious, oppressive internal taxation.

Must not these facts diffuse a general joy over the country?

A federal secretary of the treasury, in a letter to the committee of ways and means, dated 22d January, 1800, states, that "the principal of the debt of the United States had increased since the establishment of the present government, the sum of 1,516,333 dollars and 50 cents."

This, it will be remembered, was after twelve years of peace.

In less than one year, President Jefferson's wise and frugal measures have decreased it nearly *three millions.*

These things, fellow-citizens, are worthy your most attentive and serious consideration——they are

STUBBORN FACTS.

NORFOLK, August 3.

A gentleman passenger in the brig Ann from Cape Francois, informs, that at the time of his departure, gen. Macdonald, with 17,000 troops from France, were lying too a short distance to the eastward of the Cape, waiting for orders at what place to land. An additional duty of 5 per cent. (making now 25 per cent. in the whole) was laid 3 days before his departure on all exports from the Island in foreign vessels.

By a gentleman arrived yesterday from Charleston, we learn, that late arrivals at that City from Havanna state, that the Governor had confined the Intendant of the Havanna in the Moro Castle, in consequence of a dispute between them relative to the purchase of a quantity of flour from American vessels—he was to be sent to Spain the first opportunity.

PETERSBURG, August 3.

Washington, Wilkes, (G) July 3.

The principal militia officers of Franklin, Jackson, and Clarke counties, with a federal officer, set off on Thursday the 25th ult. for the purpose of removing within our lines, all the settlers over the indian boundary.—It is said there are upwards of 200 families. The militia are to be raised to execute the orders if necessary.

JOHN BECKLEY, ESQ.

AN INHABITANT OF THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

Sir,

As you have no agent or attorney in fact in this commonwealth, *take notice*, that on the 30th and 31st days of this instant, at Samuel Calland's store in the County of Pittsylvania, and state Virginia, between the hours of nine in the morning and six in the afternoon, we shall proceed to take the affidavits of Robt. Fenlay, Jesse Hodges, James Thomas, Edward Adkins and others—Also we shall proceed to take the affidavits of Richard Pigg & others, at the house of house of Col. William Clark, in the County and State aforesaid, the 3rd and 4th days of September next, between the hours of nine in the morning and six in the afternoon,—who are witnesses for us in a certain suit depending in the court of Chancery for the middle District, wherein we are plaintiffs, and you, together with Martha Posey and William Chamberlayne, are defendants.

We are, &c.
PHILIP THOMAS.
ISAAC STONE.

Richmond, August 5, 1802. [co3w]

THE subscriber wishes to inform the ladies and gentlemen of Richmond and its vicinity, that he hath opened a

Tailor's Shop

In the street leading to the Rock-Landing, and opposite the new tavern, near the bridge, where he is awaiting for those who may desire to employ him, in the line of his profession, and hopes by his punctuality and attention to merit their esteem.

JOHN KEY.

Richmond, Aug. 5th, 1802. [w2m]

THE VIRGINIA ARGUS.

RICHMOND:

SATURDAY, AUGUST 7, 1802.

From the NATIONAL ÆGIS.

When the passions of men have subsided, then is the time to appeal to their understandings. Next to the repeal of the Judiciary Law, the act abolishing the INTERNAL TAXES, has excited more intemperate clamour than any other measure of the administration. Every effort has been made to rally the prejudice of the people, and to check the exercise of a sound and sober discretion.

"BOHEA TEA, SALT and BROWN SUGAR," have been the *watch-words!* A hue and cry has been raised, about taxing the necessaries of life, while its luxuries are relieved from any portion of the burthen. The object was plausible, and was ingeniously calculated to enlist the popular feelings. For a time it had its effect. Many discreet & moderate people have been drawn aside from a fair investigation of the subject, and have been lost in the smoke of this delusion. But it has been gradually passing away, and they begin again to see clearly. Argument has hitherto been fruitless, because the passions were predominant. But reason has, at length, resumed her dominion, and the subject is no longer to be obscured or distorted.

That act of the government, which has been wantonly perverted into a rash and intemperate abuse of power, will be found to result from a wise, prudent and independent policy. On the part of the legislature, a policy, which has had for its constant object, a reduction of every unnecessary civil and military establishment, an economical retrenchment of the public expenses, and a consequent diminution of the public burdens. On the part of the executive, a policy which disdains to support itself, or to prolong the period of its existence, by a corrupt and venal influence, derived from its extensive patronage, and the multiplication of unnecessary offices; a policy which rejects with contempt the artificial props, that support the thrones of kings, and rests on the only firm pillar of a republican government, the esteem and affection of the people!

It seems that a quarrel between the Essex junto and some of the president's friends, has brought to light some curious letters of his on the *utility and necessity* of noble families in America, as if noble families could be made as *mechanically* as a pair of *shoes, or the stock of a musket.*—We doubt not but the publication of them will do much good, and we hope that the persons who furnish them from Mr. Adams's private bureau, will also send the copy of another letter written to a friend, for publication, wherein he says, that "liberty is but a name, and democracy ought to be scouted." These disputes of *would be Nobles* about noble families, call to mind a recent anecdote of a Noble personage, a Noble boy, and a Noble fruit tree. The Noble personage, some weeks after his last return from the south, walking in his garden one morning, espied a boy in the fruit tree, "hah! my boy what are you doing in that tree?" "getting some fruit sir, "and what is your name pray? John sir, and so is yours, "where do you belong?" to Quincy, sir" and so do you, "what is your father?" a shoemaker, sir, and so was yours.

(Boston Rep. Gaz.)

BONAPARTE ON SUICIDE.

A Paris paper of the 19th May, says, in consequence of a grenadier of the Consular Guard having shot himself, on account of a disappointment in love, the First Consul commanded the following notice to be posted up at the barracks:

"A soldier ought to know how to overcome grief, and the melancholy arising from passion: There is as much true courage in suffering with firmness mental pain, as in remaining firm before the grape shot of a battery. For a soldier to abandon himself to sorrow without any resistance, to kill himself in order to avoid it, is to abandon the field of battle, without having conquered."

For Sale,

One of the most retired, handsome and valuable situations in the city of Richmond;

Formerly the residence of Mr. Joseph Boyce—highly improved by Mr. Fenwick, of whom the subscriber purchased it during the last winter. There is attached to it at least four acres of land, well enclosed, highly improved, and now in red-clover. The tenement has a valuable garden abounding with vegetables and fruit trees.

The subscriber has just erected a new building on one of the lots, calculated to hold a carriage, four horses, four cows, and all the grain and provinder necessary for their support. The dwelling house is of a new, convenient and [illegible] construction, having four good rooms on the lower, and three [illegible] with a kitchen and [illegible] ing rooms for the same roo[illegible]

The prope[illegible] e. than its value—on [illegible] ye dit.

J. ELLIS.

Richmond, August 3d, 1802. [1m]

Valuable Property
FOR SALE.

Two Farms

About two miles from York Town, one containing from two to three hundred acres, at least twenty of which are reclaimed meadow; the other contains one hundred and forty acres. On the former there is a valuable new grist mill, and on each an excellent apple orchard—Also

A LARGE TWO STORY

Brick House

AND TENEMENT

In York Town, formerly occupied by Col. Hugh Nelson, with every convenient out house, most of them of brick, and an extensive garden—the dwelling house has five rooms below, and six on the second floor, with excellent cellars and garret rooms—Also,

A Brick Warehouse,

At the water side, and half of a

BRICK STORE

Contiguous to the dwelling house—Likewise, *A STABLE*, on a separate lot, and some additional *LOTS* lately purchased. The quantity of land in the farms and lots will be ascertained before the sale—Household furniture of different kinds will be sold, if the dwelling house is disposed of.

The subscriber has for sale also,

A Tract of Land,

Bordering on the main road from Williamsburg to York, about five miles from the latter; this tract contains four hundred and thirty two acres, a considerable quantity of it meadow land.—The terms may be known on application to Mr. William Nelson, of Charles City county, or to the subscriber in York Town.

JUDITH NELSON,
Executrix of
HUGH NELSON, dec.

July 30, 1802. (w2m)

TO THE GENTLEMEN, MEMBERS OF THE SENATORIAL BRANCH OF THE LEGISLATURE OF VIRGINIA.

GENTLEMEN,

HAVING been informed that by the death of Mr. Humphrey Brooke, the office of Clerk to your house, has become vacant. I embrace this method of communicating to you, my wish to succeed that gentleman in that office, and that I accordingly make you a tender of my services, to fill the vacancy thereby occasioned, at the next succeeding session of the legislature.

Having been for some years past but little in public life, in the course of which time, many members of the Senate to whom I was formerly well known, have, by death or otherways, gone out of office, I therefore, have now an acquaintance with but few of the present members. I have only further to add, that should success be with me in this application, that the interest I should have in the office I should thereby fill, will be my best guaranty to you, for the faithful discharge of the duties attached to that office, and that want of gratitude for favors is unknown to

Gentlemen,
Your most obt. servt.
BARTLET WILLIAMS.

Land for Sale.

THE tract of land, known by the name Riveredge, late the property of Otway Byrd, is offered for sale, on a credit of five years, on the purchaser's securing, by a deed of trust on the Land, together with a bond and good personal security, the payment of the principal at the time appointed, and the quarterly payment of legal interest from the date of the contract. This valuable plantation lies on James River in the county of Charles City, 25 miles from Petersburg, and 30 from Richmond; is therefore very convenient to trade, and has an excellent fishery.—The Tract contains 800 acres by an old survey; a considerable part is wood-land, and very well timbered; the cleared grounds are well adapted to the cultivation of Corn, Wheat, and Oats, and there is a valuable Apple-Orchard, of good bearing trees, situated on the River. The dwelling-house, which is elegant, and in good repair, (having four rooms and a large passage on the first floor, and four rooms and a passage on the second floor, besides a garret, which is spacious, and answers the purpose of a store-room,) stands near the river, with the advantage of a fine prospect, and a pleasant situation. There are several convenient out houses, and a Mill, sufficient to grind for a few families, on a stream, not far from the dwelling-house.—The Mill at present needs some repairs, which may be made at a small expense. Mr. Patrick Hendren, residing at Shirly, is authorized by me to receive proposals for a purchase, and to execute a deed to the purchaser in my name. This land is sold in pursuance of the last Will and Testament of Otway Byrd, deceased, and the title is [illegible]ionably good.

ANNA BYRD, *Admr.*
with the Will annexed of Otway Byrd, deceased.

[illegible]nburg, July 30, 1802. [TF]

Writing Paper and Quills,

For Sale at this Printing Office.

From the Belfast News Letter.

SONG—WHIMSICULA.

Selected from the New Comic Opera,
CALLED
THE CABINET,
WRITTEN BY MR. DIBDIN.

A bachelor leads an easy life,
Few folks that are wed, live better;
A man may live well with a very good wife,
But the puzzle is, how to get her.

There are PRETTY GOOD wives, and PRETTY BAD wives,
And wives neither one thing, nor t'other;
And, as for the wives who scold all their lives,
I'd sooner wed Adam's grandmother.

Then, ladies and gents, if to marriage inclin'd,
May deceit or ill humor ne'er trap ye!
May those who are single, get wives to their mind,
And those who are married, live happy!

Some chuse their ladies for ease, or for grace,
Or a pretty turned foot as they're walking;
Some chuse 'em for figure, and some for a face,
But few chuse 'em for talking.

Now as for the wife I con'd follow thro' life,
'Tis she who can speak sincerely;
Who, not over nice can give good advice,
And love a good husband dearly.

So ladies and gents, when to wedlock inclin'd,
May deceit, and ill humor ne'er trap ye!
May those who are single, find wives to their mind,
And those who are married, live happy!

From the Salem Gazettee.

On reading that the *Mammoth Cheese* was cut and distributed among the company celebrating the Anniversary of Independence at *Washington*:—

Why, gentles, when with wine elate,
And quaffing at your ease,
While toasting *every thing that's great*;
Did you not *toast* your CHEESE?

ANECDOTE.

A Baronet of the last Century, whose mansion was in Yorkshire, was supposed to be dead, when the following conversation took place between his Jester or fool and one of his servants:

Servant. Our master is gone. *Fool.* ah, whither is he gone? *Servant.* To Heaven I hope. *Fool.* To Heaven! no, that he is not, I am sure. *Servant.* Why so? *Fool.* Why, because Heaven is a great way off, and when my master was going a long Journey he used for some time to talk about and prepare for it; but I never heard him speak of Heaven, or make any preparations for going, he cannot therefore be gone thither.

The baronet however, recovered, and this conversation being told him, he was so struck by it, that he immediately began to prepare for his journey to that country "from whose bourn no traveller returns."

From late London Papers.

It is the fashion now among the beaux to look *frightful*, and it must be allowed they are more successful than when they wished to look *lovely*.

A *coach* full of sailors and their girls, drove down Fleet street, yesterday, with great spirit, the company within singing "There's a sweet little cherub that sits up aloft," which a *huge, ugly, old driver* on the box very condescendingly construed as a compliment to himself.

A dog having one day got into the house of commons, by his barking interrupted lord North, who happened to be opening one of his Budgets—His lordship pleasantly enquired by what new opposition he was attacked? A wag replied, "It was the member from *Bark* shire."

The son of a Scots Marquis, who has seen much service on the Continent, was lately accosted by a friend in Bond-street who facetiously desired "that as hostilities were over, his *whiskers* might be put upon a *peace establishment*." "To that I have no objection" was the answer, "but I desire that at the same time your tongue may be put on the *civil list!*"

A man of the name of *Bird* was convicted at the last Chester Assizes of stealing *chaff*. This offender could not have been an *old Bird*.

STRAYED or stolen on the 31st July last, from the plantation of the subscriber in Goochland county,

A large bay Horse,

About fifteen hands high, a white spot in forehead, one of his eyes injured by a stroke, tho' not out, a short bushy tail, two or three of his feet are white or partly so; he trots and canters roughly, having been accustomed to work in the plough and waggon. A reward of *TEN DOLLARS* will be given to any person who will deliver the said horse to the subscriber, or give him such information as will enable him to detect and prosecute the thief, or to get his horse again.

JOSIAH ISAAC.

August 2d, 1802. (wtf)

Charlotte Court, 5th July, 1802.

Pleasant Robards, Stephen Robards, Joshua Robards, William Robards, Martha Robards, Fanny Irby, who was Fanny Robards, and Judy Chandler, who was Judy Robards, children and representatives of Martha Robards, who was Martha Womack, Plffs.

AGAINST

Thomas Womack, administrator of William Womack, dec. William Womack, son of Francis Womack, dec. Abner Womack, Elizabeth Cauthorn, who was Elizabeth Womack, and John Spradlin and Mary his wife, which said Mary was Mary Womack, children and representatives of Abraham Womack, dec. William Womack, Mary Owen, who was Mary Womack, and Martha Womack, children and representatives of Isham Womack, dec. Francis Rice, Thomas Rice, Samuel Rice, Abraham Rice, Isham Rice, Fanny Rice, Molly Cheatham, who was Molly Rice, and Elizabeth Picket, who was Elizabeth Rice, children and representatives of Sarah Rice, dec. who was Sarah Womack, Francis Hamilton, and Daniel Owen and Mary his wife, who was Mary Hamilton, children and representatives of Judy Hamilton, dec. who was Judy Womack, Mary Mann, who was Mary Womack, Josiah Hatchett, Joseph Talbott and Martha his wife, who was Martha Hatchett, and Judith Furkering, who was Judith Hatchett, children and representatives of Elizabeth Hatchett, dec. who was Elizabeth Womack, Defts.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendants Abner Womack, Elizabeth Cauthorn, John Spradlin and Mary his wife, William Womack (son of Isham) Mary Owen, Martha Womack, Isham Rice, Francis Hamilton, Daniel Owen and Mary his wife, Mary Mann, Josiah Hatchett, Joseph Talbott and Martha his wife, and Molly Cheatham, not having entered their appearance according to the act of Assembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this state; on the motion of the plaintiffs by their attorney, *It is ordered*, that they appear here on the first day of November court next, and answer the plaintiffs' bill; that a copy of this order be inserted in one of the Virginia Gazettes, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the courthouse of the said county.

A Copy,
Teste,
THOMAS READ, Clerk.

VIRGINIA:

In the High Court of Chancery, Monday, October 5th, 1801.

BETWEEN

William Duval, Plaintiff,

AND

John Powell, and William B. Giles, and Frances Tabb, Admr. and Admrx. of John Tabb, and ———— *heirs and devisees of the said John,* Defendants.

THE defendant John Powell, not having entered his appearance, and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country, on the motion of the plaintiff, *It is ordered*, that the defendant do appear here on the first day of the next term and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some news paper of the city of Richmond for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the capitol in the said city.

A Copy,
Teste,
P. TINSLEY, c. c.

TO BE SOLD,

For ready money, on the 7th day of August next, at the Eagle Tavern in the city of Richmond, in pursuance of a deed of trust from Peter M. Carey to Cornelius Buck and Henry L. Biscoe, in order to secure the payment of a certain sum of money due the late Thomas Gibson, of Prince Edward, and the expenses, attending the execution of the trust,

TWO HUNDRED ACRES OF

LAND,

Lying about twelve miles above Manchester. [eotds]

Cornelius Buck, Henry L. Biscoe, } Trustees.

July 6, 1802.

WANTED TO HIRE,
IMMEDIATELY,

Fifty Negro Men,

To work on the Manchester Turnpike road. Apply to Mr. *Daniel Beasly*, of Manchester, or to the Subscriber in Powhatan.

JAMES CLARKE.

May 5, 1802. (ewtf)

TAKEN up by the subscriber, in Buckingham county, about eight miles from the courthouse of said county,

A Red Heifer,

About three years old, marked with a crop and slit in each ear——Appraised to six dollars.

THOS: BLAKEY.

April 20th, 1802. (eo3t||)

FOR SALE,

The Tract of Land

Where I live in Charlotte county, containing between 1000 and 1100 acres, in the fork of Ash-Camp Creek, and Little-Roan-Oke river, binding on the river above a mile; about four miles, below the courthouse, having a sufficiency of cleared land to work 8 or 10 hands to advantage, under good repair, with a very good dwelling house on it 30 by 36 feet, entirely new, as well as most of the out houses, for a genteel family. There are also on the tract two other separate framed dwelling houses with brick chimnies. It is well watered with good springs and branches, and has some very excellent meadow land, and within a mile of a good grist and saw mill. A good bargain may be had for ready money. To accommodate purchasers it may be divided conveniently. A further description might be deemed superfluous, as it is presumed those inclined to purchase would first view the premises.

I will also sell one other tract of 342 acres of woodland, in Campbell county, on the road, two miles above the courthouse. For terms apply to the subscriber near Charlotte courthouse.

JOHN NASH READ.

July 15, 1802. (co4t)

MISS ROBBINS,

Lately From London, purposes to open in Richmond, a

Boarding-School,

For the reception of young Ladies. Her Education she flatters herself has been such as to render her adequate to the undertaking.

Those Young Ladies who may be confided to her tuition will be instructed in the *ENGLISH* AND *FRENCH LANGUAGES, WRITING* AND *ARITHMETIC*, WITH EVERY OTHER USEFUL AND POLITE ACCOMPLISHMENT.——Particular care will be paid to their morals, and every requisite attention will be given to them.

The most approved masters for MUSIC, DANCING, &c. will be engaged.

Persons desirous of being further informed of the subscriber, are requested to apply to the *Rev. Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Gallego, Mr. Wm. Hay, and Messrs. Macmurdo and Fisher.* [W TF]

Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the late firm of AUSTIN and ANDERSON (either on note or open account) are earnestly requested to make them known to the Subscriber on or before the 22nd instant.

WM. AUSTIN.

Richmond, 8th July, 1802.

BY Virtue of a decree of the court of the United States, for the fourth circuit, in the Eastern Virginia District, bearing date the 10th day of December, 1801, wherein John Tyndall Ware, executor of William Jones, dec. who was surviving partner of Farrell and Jones, is plaintiff, & William Dandridge and Jane Dandridge, executor and executrix of Nathaniel West Dandridge, dec. William Macon, John Johnson and Robert Anderson, surviving trustees of the said Nathaniel West Dandridge, deceased, John Dandridge, Robert Dandridge and Nathaniel Dandridge, sons of the said Nathaniel West Dandridge, Patrick Henry and Dorethea his wife, Philip Payne and Elizabeth his wife, John Spotswood Moore and Ann Katharina his wife, Woodson Payne and Mary his wife, and Archer Payne, the said Dorothea, Elizabeth, Ann Katharina and Mary, daughters of the said Nathaniel West Dandridge, deceased, and devisees in his will, and ———— Dandridge, ———— of Alexander Spotswood Dandridge, defendants,

WILL BE SOLD,

To the highest bidder, for ready money, at the dwelling-house of Mr. William Pulliam, in Hanover county, on the 11th day of September next, the negroes mentioned in the deed on which the above mentioned decree is founded, if dilivered,

FOUR THOUSAND

Acres of Land,

Lying on Allen's Creek, in the parish of Saint Martin's, in the said county of Hanover—Also

FOURTEEN HUNDRED AND FIFTY SIX ACRES,

Lying on Turkey Creek in the parish and county aforesaid—or so much thereof as shall be sufficient to raise the sum of nine hundred and fifteen dollars and sixty eight cents, with interest thereon to be computed after the rate of five per centum per annum, from the sixteenth day of February, one thousand seven hundred and seventy five, till payment, and costs of suit, and expenses attending the sale.

BEN. MOSBY.

For JOSEPH SCOTT, [illegible]

June 25, 1802. [tds

Call's Reports

Are For Sale at this Printing-office.

Also—(JUST RECEIVED)

A very general assortment of ENGLISH SCHOOL-BOOKS.

For Sale,

A VALUABLE

Tract of Land,

IN Prince Edward county, lying on Sandy River and contains 713 1-2 acres; there are upwards of one hundred acres of low ground, a small part of which is to clear, and excellent meadows may be had with but little trouble and small expence. There is a good dwelling house with four rooms below and two above, and all necessary out houses. The plantation is under good fences, and in prime order for cropping. The land is well watered, as there are twelve or fifteen good springs on it A further description is thought unnecessary, as it is presumed no person will purchase without first viewing the land, which will be shown by the subscriber, or Mr. JOHN NASH, living near it. If it is not sold privately before the sixth day of September next, it will on that day be sold to the highest bidder. One half of the purchase money will be required when possession is given, which will be the first day of December next, and a credit of 12 months will be allowed for the other half, the purchaser giving bond and approved security, to carry interest from the date if not punctually paid. MALE NEGROES rom 14 to 36 years of age, will be taken in part payment at valuation, or TOBACCO inspected at Richmond, Manchester or Petersburg, at cash price.

OWEN HASKINS.

Prince Edward, July 21, 1802. (6w)

TO BE SOLD,
A WELL FINISHED THREE STORY

HOUSE,

With a Kitchen, Stable, Smokehouse, Coach-house and Garden—on the main street a few doors below the courthouse, at present occupied by Jacob Abrahams.—For further particulars apply to the subscriber.

JACOB I. COHEN,
On Shockoe Hill.

Richmond, Jan. 27, 1800.

Fashionable Dresses.

M. SMITH,
MANTUA-MAKER, FROM *LONDON*,

BEGS leave to inform the Ladies of Richmond, Manchester and their vicinities, that she has imported a number of the newest and most approved London fashionable *PATTERNS*.—Also, a few *LACE CLOAKS*, ditto *VEILS*, Ladies' *SHOES*, &c. all of a very superior quality, which are now open for their inspection at M. PREPOE'S, Milliner, in the Main-street.

N. B. *DRESSES* made at the shortest notice in the first stile of elegance.

THE subscriber being desirous to remove to the state of Tennessee, will sell that valuable

Tract of LAND,

Whereon he now lives, lying on Twittie's Creek in Charlotte county, containing about 1300 acres. It borders on the Creek about two miles, into which runs four branches in parallel directions, nearly equally distant from each other; on each of these branches are several very excellent springs of good water; there is on the tract, (I suppose) near three hundred acres of low grounds, including a great deal of excellent meadow land, good orchards of all kinds of fruit trees, particularly an Apple orchard of about two hundred trees, mostly Hughes Crabs, that seldom or never fail bearing: The houses are, a good dwelling house, three rooms below and three above stairs, with two brick chimnies and four fire places, with an excellent cellar under the whole, divided into two rooms, a work house of two rooms with a kitchen under it walled with brick, a good brick chimney, with fire places in each room, Meat house, Dairy, two Lumber houses, &c. &c. all in good repair, and covered with featheredge plank. This tract of land might be conveniently divided into two separate tracts, one to contain about 800, and the other about 500 acres, the former will include the dwelling house, plantation, orchards, &c. the latter will mostly be wood land, with a small plantation on it, fresh cleared and under good fencing, sufficient for 6 or 7 hands. These lands are convenient to mills, having one within a mile, and seven more within six miles, about six miles from the court house, and has an excellent summer range for cattle. It is thought to be unnecessary to mention any more of the very many advantages which these lands possess in point of situation, soil, &c. as it is presumed those inclined to purchase will first view the premises, which will be shewn and the terms made known by application to

ROBERT BEDFORD.

June 25th, 1802. [tf]

NOTICE,
IN THE MATTER OF
THOMAS HOOPER, A BANKRUPT.

The subscribers being appointed assignees of the Estate and Effects of *Thomas Hooper*, late Merchant of Richmond, Bankrupt; All persons indebted to the said Thomas Hooper or who have any of his effects are not to pay or deliver the same to any other person or persons than the Subscribers, or to such as are or shall be duly authorised by them.

RICHARD DENNY, CHARLES SPENCER, } *Assignees.*

Richmond, 6th July, 1802. [tf]

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100 *Dollars Reward.*

RAN-AWAY from the subscribers, at Capt. Wm. Meredith's Tavern, Cumberland county, (Virginia) on the 24th inst. two likely negro fellows, (to wit,)

BILLY,

Purchasad of Capt. Miller, Saint Mary's county, (Maryland,) about the 20th May last, and probably may wish to make his escape back; he is about six feet two inches high, 21 years old, rather of a yellowish complexion, a large nose, but very flat and low between the eyes, long hair which he generally keeps combed back, a little bow-legged, bold countenance, and generally very polite——He is an exceeding good dancer and has a very good turn to mimick, both of which amusements he is very apt to indulge himself in when noticed by white persons. He wore away a blue sailor's jacket, striped cotton overalls, a linen shirt and a pair of coarse shoes.

The other named.

RALPH,

Purchased of Mr. Joshua Millard, of the above mentioned state and county, near Leonard Town; he is about five feet ten inches high, remarkably well made, about 25 years old, thick lips, the upper of which turns up very much when he smiles; he is very polite in his address and plays exceedingly well on the violin; his clothes were when he went away, a sailor's short striped coat, a brown cloth surtout, linen overalls, white cloth waistcoat and breeches. They are both artful and cunning and no doubt will change their names and endeavour to get on board some vessel, or go into some of the northern states, in case they should not return to the place where they were purchased.——All masters of vessels are hereby forwarned harbouring said run-aways, or taking them out of the state at their peril. The above reward, with reasonable expenses, will be paid to any person apprehending and securing them in any jail in this state, and giving six weeks notice in the Virginia Argus, of the place where they are lodged, or FIFTY DOLLARS for either of them.

ROBERT WALTON,
JOHN HUGHES.

24th June, 1802.]6m]

Valuable Property

FOR SALE.

For the benefit of the Distributees of the Estate of the late Mr. JOHN TABB,

Will be Sold,

SEVERAL VALUABLE

Houses and Lots,

In the Town of Manchester.

Any persons disposed to purchase are requested to apply to Mr. *Benjamin Hatcher* and Mr. *Henry L. Biscoe* of that town, who are fully authorised to sell the whole or any part of the property upon such terms as they shall conceive most for the interest of the distributees.

William B. Giles.

Amelia, July 11th 1801.

THE FRIENDS OF

Mr. DAVID BUCHANAN, of LONDON, are informed, that he will receive consignments, on which, if required, the subscribers will make advances in Sterling or current money.

The British ship ADVENTURER, now loading at City-Point for London, will receive to his address 200 hogsheads Tobacco, if immediate application be made to ROBERT & ALLAN POLLOK & Co. Richmond, or to

BUCHANAN & POLLOK.

Petersburg, 14th June, 1802. [tf]

BY order of a Board of the Directors of the Manchester Turnpike Company, I hereby notify the Share-holders of the said company, that they are requested to meet at Mr. Brooks's tavern in Manchester, the 30th day of August next, to supply a vacancy in the Directory.

DANIEL BEASLEY, Secretary

July 26, 1802. [10t]

JUST PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE BY THE PRINTER HEREOF,

Mr. Giles's Speech

ON THE
JUDICIARY BILL.

WHERE ALSO MAY BE HAD
ROWLETT'S

Tables of Discount

OR
INTEREST.

A FEW COPIES OF

St. LEON,

A Tale of the 16th Century,

By W. GODWIN.

For sale at S. Pleasants' book-store

April 6, 1802

TO RENT,

A Commodious House,

Near the market and adjoining the tenement now in the occupancy of Mr. Aylett Buckner's family, it is well calculated for a private Garden——with a good Kitchen and small application to——Terms may be known on application to

JAMES RIND.

13th July, 1802. (tf)

Wm. & J. H. Foulhee

HAVING every reason to believe that they are possessed of the GENUINE matter of

COW-POCK,

Inform that they are now prepared to inoculate for that disease.

Should any gentlemen wish to prove their security by Vaccination, from the contagion of Small Pox, by subsequent inoculation for the latter, they can be accommodated with a House for the purpose.

If, however, any should prefer to be inoculated for the Small-Pox, they may apply. [tf]

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF

AUSTIN & ANDERSON,

IS this day dissolved by mutual consent.—The books and papers are in the hands of WILLIAM AUSTIN.—All persons indebted to the concern, will make payment to him, who alone is authorised to close the business. All those having claims against the concern, will make application to him for payment.

William Austin.

Armistead Anderson.

Richmond, 3d May, 1802. tf

New Publications

JUST RECEIVED AT S. PLEASANTS' PRINTING-OFFICE AND BOOK-STORE.

THE SUPPRESSED HISTORY

Of the Administration of John Adams, late President of the United States, by John Wood——Also, a separate pamphlet, containing a Narrative of the suppression by Mr. Burr.

Secret Memoirs of the Court of Petersburgh; particularly towards the end of the reign of Catharine II. and the commencement of that of Paul I—forming a description of the manners of Petersburgh at the close of the 18th century, &c. with remarks on the education of the Grand Dukes, and the manners of the Ladies, and the religion of the people.

Antenor's Travels in Greece and Asia: including some account of Egypt, 3 vols.

Voyage from Montreal, on the river St. Laurence, thro' the Continent of North-America, to the Frozen and Pacific Oceans: with an account of the rise, progress and present state of the Fur Trade of that country—illustrated with a map—by Alexander Mackenzie, Esquire.

Guthrie's Geographical Grammar—the 19th edition (1801) corrected and considerably enlarged.

Brydone's Tour thro' Sicily and Malta

Constitutions of the United States, according to the latest amendments—to which are prefixed, the declaration of Independence, and the Federal Constitution, with the amendments.

Life of Bonaparte, first Consul of France from his birth to the peace of Luneville—to which is added, an account of his remarkable actions, replies, speeches, and traits of character——and anecdotes of his different campaigns—with a portrait.

Gessner's Idyls

Morse's Geography abridged

Goldsmith's Rome

———— Greece

She Lives in Hopes—a Novel—by Miss Hatfield.

Tears and Smiles—by Peter Pindar—(the ladies edition)

The Minstrel; or Progress of Genius—by Doct. Beattie.

—*ALSO*—

50 dozen Dilworth's, and 25 ditto Columbian spelling books,——A large parcel of WRITING PAPER of different qualities and sizes, from 16s. to 48s. per ream——a fresh supply of BLANK BOOKS, and a large number of CHAP BOOKS.

June 30.

THE term for which the subscribers were connected in business having expired on the 30th June last,

THE PARTNERSHIP OF

Johnston & Richardson

WAS ON THAT DAY DISSOLVED.

Those indebted to, or having claims on them will apply for settlement to *EDWARD JOHNSTON*, who will hereafter transact business on his own account.

EDWARD JOHNSTON.
THOMAS RICHARDSON.

Norfolk, July 12, 1802. [3w]

BLANK BONDS

For sale at this Printing Office.